

SOB

To SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood;
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*
Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. *Ibid.*
There deep Galeus *soaks* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*
Thou whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure
'Tis all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to shun
To bask thy naked body in the sun;
Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, pre-
vents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term.
Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak*
and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*
A greater *soaker* than a fever; for though he had such
means to accumulate, yet his force, and his garri-
sons, and his feasting, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak*
his exchequer. *Watson.*

SOAP. *n. f.* [*sapo*, Saxon; *sapo*, Latin.] A substance used
in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes
and any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its vir-
tues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving;
and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called
a *soap*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *soap*. *Malachi.*
A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dis-
solving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged
with a great variety of colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the
banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodw.*
Soap-ashes are much commended, after the *soap-boilers* have
done with them, for cold or four winds. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of
them with chamber-tee or *soap-luds* adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

SOAPBOILER. *n. f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to
make *soap*.

A *soap-boiler* condescends with me on the duties on cattle-soap.
Adisson's Spectator.

SOAPWORT. *n. f.* Is a species of campion. *Miller.*

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*soare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without
any visible action of the wings.

Feather'd foon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their pens, and soaring th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakespeare.*
How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shakespeare.*

Valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Adisson.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low
As high he *soars*. *Milton.*

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*

When fivallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *soar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phoenix. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [*soob*, Saxon, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is
a mere *onomatopoeia* copied from the sound.] To heave au-
dibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakespeare.*

As if her life and death lay on his faying,
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbing* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She sigh'd, the *sob'd*, and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and the tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their desires,
they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title
to it. *Lacke on Education.*

He *sobbing* sees
The glades, mid-opening to the golden day. *Thomson.*

Sob. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act
of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or choke with *sobs* his hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller squall. *Swift.*

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A wondrous bag with both her hands she binds:

There she collects the force of female lungs;

Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*To SOB. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word.The vice being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*SOBER. *adj.* [*sobrius*, Latin; *sobre*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer.*
The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober*
man. *Taylor's Sermon.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may
be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunken-
ness and foolishness of his neighbour. *South's Sermon.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is au-
thor; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike
any man, should suffer punishment double, as much as if he
had done the same being *sober*. *Hobbes.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, follow-
ing the fury of his natural temper, made every man and wo-
man in his plays stark raging mad: there was not a *sober* per-
son to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the ap-
plause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober*-blooded boy a man cannot make
him laugh. *Shakespeare.*

Cicero travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writ-
ter. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Ysa. ii. 5.*

The governor of Scotland being of great courage, and
sober judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle
and in the field. *Heyward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding
to with for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his maj-
esty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio shall
Offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakespeare.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *sober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain,
A little rising rocky chain:
Of men born south or north th' hill,
Those seldom move; these ne'er stand still. *Prior.*

Swift and he despis'd the force of state,
The *sober* follies of the wife and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a famper, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To SOBER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *sober*.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

SOBERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.

Without mad'ness.

2. Without mad'ness.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his mil-
itia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his mil-
itia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without pas-
sion, and *soberly* laying on the blows slowly. *Lact.*

SOBERNESS. *n. f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity.

Calme's; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyric prepa-
rations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well. *Blyth.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shown him the difference.

Dryden's Dunciad.

SOBERETY. *n. f.* [from *sobrietas*, French; *sobrietas*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; sobriety.

Drunkness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scrip-
ture is more declaimed against than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath
obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no
need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit,
or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he
which

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which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should

speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hobbes.*

Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and so-
briety to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

We will enquire with all *sobriety* and severity, whether
there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission of
immaterial virtues and what the force of imagination is.

Bacon's Natural History.

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted
warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can
be expected but an insipid manhood, and stupid old infancy?

Dryden.

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret grace-
fulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the
staidness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

Mirth makes them not mad;

Not *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SOCCAGE. *n. f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *socagium*, barbarous
Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferior
or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*;
to that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soc-*
cage is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man
holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner
of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient
demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ
secundum consuetudinem manerii. *Soccage* of base tenure is where
those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*,
and such socmen hold not by certain service. *Cowel.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not
holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's
service. *Bacon.*

SOCIABLE. *adj.* [*sociabilis*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united
into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto
other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before
whatsoever their own particular. *Hobbes.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild, and *sociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Adisson's Cat.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Them thus employ'd, beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any
thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *so-*
ciable and exposed age. *Wotton.*

SOCIABLENESS. [from *sociabilis*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane.

The two main properties of man are contemplation and
sociableness, or love of converse. *More.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none;
sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well lik'd by many. *Hayw.*

SOCIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociabilis*.] Conversibly; as a com-
panion.

Yet not terrible,
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confide;
But solemn and sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SOCIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental
truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one
might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Confining in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thy self accompany, seek't not
social communication. *Milton.*

SOCIABLENESS. [from *socialis*.] The quality of being social.

SOCIETY. *n. f.* [*societas*, French; *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our rea-
son, so is it for the interest of private persons and public *so-*
cieties. *Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.

To make *society*
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

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Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,

Who having seen me in my wrier state,
Shunn'd my abhor'd *society*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Solitude sometimes is best *society*.

And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can fort?

Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear;

Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK. *n. f.* [*soccus*, Latin; *soce*, Saxon; *soete*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *sock*, and mend
them, and foot them too. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A physician, that would be my friend, preferbeth for the
rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; mean-
ing he should put camomile within his *sock*. *Bacon.*

2. The shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for
comedy, and opposed to bulkin or tragedy.

Then to the well trod stage anon,
If Johnson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
Nor greater Johnson dares in *socks* appear;
But gentle Sinkin just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds. *Dryden.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we
see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Adisson.*

SOCKET. *n. f.* [*souchette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two godly beacons set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the *socket*
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*

The mighty virgin fees
When sparkling lamps their spitt'ring light advance,
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the sight,
And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light. *Dryden.*

I two dire comets
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last,
is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it
with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it
burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length
goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink;
Bereft of sleep he loaths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured; as in the
five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of silly flowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wyle.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and
rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are
placed, will cause some inaptitude and relucency to that rota-
tion of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,
And link a *socket* for the shining share. *Dryden.*

SOCKETCHISEL. *n. f.*

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of
chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels*; their
thank made with a hollow socket a-top, to receive a strong
wooden sprig made to fit into the socket. *Moxon.*

SOCLE. *n. f.* [With architects.] A flat square member, under
the bases of pedestals of statues and vases; it serves as a foot or
stand. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN, or SOCCAGER. *n. f.* [socman, Saxon.] A sort of
tenant that holds lands and tenements by socage tenure, of
which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowel.*